

ANOTHER DUN.

Four times since I got up to-day,
I've been called on a bill to pay.
Some fellows call it fun,
Damon me if I can think it so,
In constant fear, wherever I go,
To meet another dun!

I take a walk, perhaps down the street,
And anxious, scan each face I meet,
Prepared to cut and run,
For who can tell what dry goods store,
Or ally-way, or warehouse door,
May set on another dun!

I look myself in doors all day,
Smoke, read, or talk, or mere play,
Or back me at the sun,
Misfortune still attends me here—
I shut my best friend out, in fear
That he's another dun!

Or if I fail to lock the door,
And to my bed retreat before
The money-lending crew,
No pleasant thoughts can come,
To hear him "blast my bloody eyes!"
(But he's a vulgar dun!)

At noon I stop—my body feet,
Like a lamp-lighter through the street,
Beneath the burning sun,
To get my dun—e'en there
I find among the bill of fare—
By George, another dun!

It may be I shall caution grow,
In time, like the crows I know,
And learn to think it "fun."
But now—don't burst! what sound is here!
In on the stair and now draws near—
In comes another dun!

But not alone—a common chap
Takes quickly from out his cap
(A common shiny one)
A slip of paper neatly rit,
And hands it to me where I sit,
By order of the dun!

Who said'st thou how well I'm look'd—
My time is gone, my "dun" is cook'd!
And the game has worn
No more a still, I can't get bail,
And so per force must go to jail,
To live I not a dun!

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Views of Senator Jones—The needs of Our His-
tory Interests—To the Creditor: If Not
Silver, Then Greenbacks.

In view of the general interest felt regarding the Silver bill and the earnest discussions upon it in all quarters the views of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, who is recognized as its foremost if not strongest champion, were sought a few days ago by the *New York Herald*. He readily consented to an interview, and answered as follows the questions put by the correspondent:

Correspondent—Senator, it is said that you have insisted that the passage of the Silver bill is not going to make any great difference, and that it is not dangerous at all. General Butler is reported to have said the same thing.

Senator Jones—In response to that I have to say that industry, business and prices have been so depressed by the pressure of an expanding population against a shrinking volume of money that it must be a long time if ever before the remonetization of silver with unrestricted coinage could do anything more or further than arrest the decline. It would be a great point gained if it could be made to serve as a breakwater against the tidal wave of bankruptcy that is now sweeping over the country. There is not enough silver in sight to cause any appreciable advance in prices. There may, however, be enough if the coinage were left free to render real estate actually saleable at the prices at which it is now nominally rated. In other words, the patient is now so exhausted that for the present stimulants only can keep him alive. The recovery of a full tone of health and vigor must come later. If the bill to restore to silver its rightful monetary functions, of which it was wrongfully deprived in 1873-74, if the bill, I mean, which was passed by the House of Representatives in the summer of 1876 had become a law it would have prevented the great depreciation of property which has taken place since then, would have relieved the tightness of loanable funds and would have materially decreased the number of bankruptcies which have been and are now occurring. The real estate of the country is by far the most important basis of credit. It has been for some years and is now constantly depreciating in price. If the remonetization of silver would do no more than check that decline and again render it a safe basis of security for savings bank investment it would be a gain all round. The trouble now is that it has no real market value. The difference between the buying and selling price of real estate is very great—so much so as to discourage all investments. Let real estate be bought as cheaply as possible, and the purchaser be obliged in a short time to realize on it by sale, it is doubtful, on the average, if he can raise fifty per cent on the price he paid for it within a month afterward. Silver is not produced in sufficient quantity, beyond current consumption in the arts and the supply needed for Asia, to be thrown on our markets in sums large enough to threaten injury to our finance, industry or commerce. During the year 1877 India, Japan

and China received from San Francisco, Southampton, Marseilles and Venice in the course of trade \$105,000,000 of the Latin Union. Even in the improbable event of the demonetization of silver by the Latin Union, which in any case would come to us slowly, giving us a number of years in which to absorb it, the magnitude of that stock ought not to be sufficient to alarm us. The flood of real money which could within any reasonable time come to us from those sources would be a healing and not a destructive one. The money absorbing capacity of a young, growing and undeveloped country like this is overlooked or underestimated. What the money absorbing capacity of the world is we saw during the numerous additions made to both metallic and paper currencies between 1849 and 1860. The rise in prices during this period was scarcely observable except in its effect in increasing the volume of security and profits of business. Industry and commerce were everywhere stimulated, and the creditor, income and capitalist were, all things considered, immensely benefited.

Correspondent—Senator, may I ask why do you support the Silver bill so vigorously and labor for it so positively if it is, as it were, a mere shot in the air?

Senator Jones—Because I am performing a plain duty to the people of the United States, and, separate and apart from the great relief which I think the remonetization of silver will bring to the industrial classes and to the distress which now almost universally prevails, I regard it as one of the duties of my position to help in the solution of a political problem of grave significance. The masses of the people have looked patiently on while the monetary unit has been increasing in value from year to year and upon a corresponding decrease in the price of their property and labor. While the burden of their obligations, remaining nominally the same has been greatly increased, their means of payment have been constantly diminishing. They saw specie payments suspended when all paper issues were solvable in both or either of the metals. They now see the attempt made to resume under the rigorous conditions of using but one metal for that purpose. They thoroughly understand their legal and equitable rights in the premises and will no longer tolerate a system which makes money cheaper when they borrow and dearer on pay day. They have no wish to avoid or evade a single iota of their responsibilities, but they demand that in doing so they shall be equipped with all their rights; and throughout three-quarters of this country the people with practical unanimity demand that the Mint shall be opened to the coinage of that metal of which they have been deprived and in which all debts public and private are legally and equitably payable. It would be wise statesmanship not to ignore or fail of a compliance with this demand, and it would be an egregious blunder for creditors to civil or refuse to accede to it. For obvious reasons the creditor has much more at stake in a strict observance of written contracts than any of the other classes in the community. Under these considerations I shall vote for the measure as a high political duty, believing that in doing so I shall preserve the peace, good order and security of society.

Correspondent—What is going to be the strength of the Silver bill in the Senate?

Senator Jones—Its strength in the Senate will be great enough to demonstrate that Senators woefully misrepresent their constituents when an overwhelming majority of the country is for it.

Correspondent—Will the debate be long?

Senator Jones—The length of the debate will depend upon the gold men. The silver men have substantially presented their case and are ready for the vote. The facts and arguments presented by them so far have been generally met with general and loose jointed statements, or with epithets and vituperation. They quietly await the time when it shall suit the pleasure of the advocates of the gold standard to address themselves to the merits of the case.

Correspondent—What will be the effect of the President's veto?

Senator Jones—A veto will of course kill the bill in the present Congress, unless two-thirds of both houses come to its rescue. A veto can simply postpone, but cannot finally defeat the measure. The remonetization of silver is certain to be ordained by the next Congress, over the President's head if necessary. A veto now will not change the final result, but will prolong the present agitation and period of uncertainty and aggravate all existing evils. All the effects of an attempt on the part of the President to oppose his will to that of the nation cannot be foreseen. If the present industrial, commercial and financial depression continues, and there is no reason why it should not, unless the financial policy shall be changed, many of the States may pass laws to postpone the collection of debts and the foreclosure of mortgages. There has

been a general disposition to acquiesce in the declaratory resolution of March 20, 1869, commonly known as the "credit strengthening resolution" which construed the law under which the five-twenty bonds was issued to mean that the principal of those bonds was payable in coin, and, in fact, declared them to be so payable. A majority of the people of this country, including the present Secretary of the Treasury, believed that they were legally and equitably payable in greenbacks, but giving the public creditor the benefit of the slightest doubt, they acquiesced in the policy of paying them coin. But it is not to be forgotten that there always has been a large party in this country that challenge the wisdom of that resolution, criticising the motive for passing it and denying its binding force. An indefinite continuance of the acquiescence of a majority of the people in the binding force of that resolution may be doubtful. If the coin promised in it—which includes silver as well as gold coin, as was declared at the time by nearly every Senator who spoke in support of the resolution—is now to be narrowed to gold only; if one essential part of that resolution is to be thus advocated, and plainly in the interest of the creditor, the masses of the people may conclude that it will be just to abrogate the whole of it, and let the five twenty bonds stand upon the terms on which they were originally issued. A just course now will prevent further complications.

CON. VA. DIVIDENDS.

The San Francisco *Alta* has this bit of encouraging news:

One of the strongest levers used to break the market was the recommendation of Superintendent Fair to reduce at some future day the dividend of the Con. Virginia. This was seized upon by the Bears as a purpose by the Trusts after the date of the last paid dividend to pay only \$1 dividends, which intention could not help having a very depressing effect upon that stock, and the other mines which depended upon it for support. It is not at all probable that this suggestion is to be immediately acted upon, and any such action is likely to be put off to the dim future, as we have it on good information that the next dividend of the Con. Virginia will be \$2; and it is also likely to be succeeded by one of the same amount. The diminution of the dividend need hardly be looked for for several months, and in the intervening period there may be some things spring up which will advise the continuance of the \$2.

Washoe vs. Humboldt.

Here is what the *Winnemucca Silver State* thinks of the above case:

We are informed by the county officers, who were subpoenaed to Carson as witnesses in the case of Washoe vs. Humboldt, that the case came up at Carson last Saturday, and was transferred to Reno, where the hearing of the evidence will be resumed on Thursday. They are unanimous in the belief that it will go against Humboldt in the District, but that it will be reversed by the Supreme Court. Judge Wright assumes that Washoe was acting as agent for Humboldt in allowing oils, and that the acts of the officers of that county in the Kover case are binding on this county, and that the latter has no redress. In plain words, the distinguished Judge of the Second Judicial District follows the example of the Electoral Commission and by one majority decides that Humboldt can not go behind the returns. Washoe claims \$5,243 55 from this county.

A NEW BONANZA.—A new bonanza is being opened up in the Consolidated Virginia, on the 1750-foot level, far to the east, and where it could hardly have been expected that a large body of ore, or a body of ore of any kind, would be found. Superintendent Fair had long felt that there might be something in that direction, but it seemed so improbable that he dismissed the matter from his mind as often as it recurred to him. Finally, finding that like Banquo's ghost the thought would not down, he determined to run a drift into the unexpected region, in order to set the matter at rest and be no more troubled with it. As the drift advanced, the rock through which it was passing became more and more unpromising, and the last 79 feet run was in about as forbidding-looking stuff as ever was seen, and it seemed hardly worth while to go further. But when about to give up the chase a small vein of ore was found. This vein, which was but about two feet in width when the annual report was made, has now attained a width of 45 feet and is of the finest quality. It is turning out to be a little bonanza in itself. Its walls are splendidly defined, and are so smooth that hardly a lump can be found on them of the size of a marble. All who have seen this bonanza within a bonanza speak of it very highly.—*Enterprise*.

Philippopolis is completely evacuated, and the Turks have ordered it burned. Adjas and Karnabad have been burned.

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Kinds, Canned Fruit, Canned Vegetables, Canned Oysters and Sardines, Canned Oil, Cheese, Nuts

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dec3-11

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District Attorney, Washoe Co., Nev.

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FRIDAY JANUARY 13 1878

NEWS OF THE MORNING

The Turkish fleet has shelled Sebastopol.

In anticipation of a conclusion of an armistice, the Turkish fleet has been ordered to remain at Sinope.

The Spanish Congress, by a vote of 309 to 4 approved King Alfonso's marriage with the Princess Mercedes.

The California Senate has indefinitely postponed Rogers' bill to provide 2,000 men in San Francisco with work after a vain effort was made to reduce the number to 500.

The utmost terror prevails between Philadelphia and Constantinople. Panic-stricken fugitives continue to crawl toward the capital by thousands. The Turkish government and English Relief Committee have great difficulty to prevent wholesale loss of life from hunger and exposure.

The Austrian Embassy has been notified that Austria is opposed to a separate peace and intends to support the Treaty of Paris and wishes Turkey to leave the grave questions affecting European interests open for consideration at a conference of European powers. This communication is regarded as a sign that there is an understanding between England and Austria.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following dispatch from Agent Irwin at the Red Cloud Agency: From twenty to thirty lodges of Northern Indians camped in the night of the 10th inst. and left the impression that they were going to join Sitting Bull, but are just as likely to go to the Little Missouri or Tongue river, to join the hostile camp supposed to be in that country.

The bill introduced in the House by Blair to facilitate open correspondence through the mails and reduce postage thereon provides that all such matters now may be transmitted through the mails or postal carriers may be transmitted in unsent envelopes at a postage rate of one cent each quarter of a cent postal card, however, to be supplied if it may be required, as it presents.

COMMENTED

Editor Journal.—I reply to an article copied in your paper from the *Virginia Enterprise*, dated January 14th, signed Reno, seriously reflecting upon Governor Bradley and charging him with criminal incompetence in the State Building fund and business in signing a bill transferring the money in the fund (\$70,000) to the General Fund and in his reply to the Hobart statement, stigmatizing any interference with the Building Fund as robbery, etc. I will admit to this extent the statements of Reno as correct, and yet his deductions and conclusions are entirely wrong. Why? Because when the Governor signed the bill making that transfer, the mining magnates would not pay the building tax. This would compel the State to borrow money to carry on the government. The money in the Building Fund would remain there for four years—until the meeting of the next Legislature—and could not be used to relieve the necessities of the State or for any other purpose. By using this State was relieved, and the move of the building men to force the State to borrow money, or pass the building compromise bill, was defeated. So much for his inconsistency. Query? Was Reno not in favor of the passage of the building compromise bill? And now, Mr. Editor, though opposed to third terms in office, yet I protest against any statement that the people of Reno regard Governor Bradley other than their best friend and strong advocate in building the State Prison at Reno and of finishing it before the meeting of the next Legislature, and this not for the purpose of catching votes as stated by "Reno" or any other purpose, except and only that the material interests of the State, demanded it, and if it is not done the blame must rest with other members of the State Prison Board and not with Governor Bradley, and the same must with truth be said, the people of not only Washoe county, but the entire State, regard Governor Bradley as their true and steadfast friend and unapproachable guardian of every public interest.

THE ORIGINAL RENO.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—We often hear it said that the undeveloped mines of this county will some day astonish those who have run over and around them for years. I have been strongly impressed with the truth of this remark recently, by a trip into some old districts that have been passed by as worthless for ten years. Leaving the railroad at Mill City in company with an old friend, who has stuck to Humboldt through all her dark days, we bounced over twelve miles of rough road in a jerk water stage wagon, that threatened to dislocate my spinal column in six different places at once. This brought us to Star City or rather to the mouth of the long cañon at whose forks the nearly deserted village stands. Here we procured a light wagon, a pair of small horses and suitable provisions for a three days stay in the mountains. The next morning just as the first streaks of dawn began to light the tops of the East Range we were rolling down the snowy road. When there was forty-five miles of rough road to go, a camp for lunch at a deserted station our chickens and team being washed down with a draught of a villainous water as can be found anywhere and a late arrival at an old house in a deep cañon of Fiebo Mountain. A good fire soon blazed on the earth floor the smoke finding its way out through numerous openings made by old father time. Supper was soon disposed of, pipes lighted and then came stories of old days back in mine of love makings in Cornwall and adventures in Nevada. An uncomfortable night was put in by our endeavors to sleep in a half frozen condition. We were out by daylight and soon disposed of breakfast, and then, pick in hand, started out to see the mineral belt that was the object of our visit. Half a mile from camp we came to an outcrop of rich galena ore. A hole ten feet deep had been sunk some years ago, but the ore not assaying three or four hundred dollars per ton, was of no use to the miner of those days, so was abandoned. We were not able to determine how large this vein is, but enough can be seen to indicate a strong vein—probably from fifteen to twenty feet thick. The vein is soft calcareous slate on one side and limestone on the other. Some very rich ore has been taken out but the average is about \$45 per ton. Half a mile further north we came to another outcrop of ore, the usual ten feet deep hole, and in addition a tunnel run 80 feet into the hill. Several hours were spent here trying to find the boundaries of this lode. From numbers of small holes we dug in the face of the hill we concluded that the vein was about one hundred and twenty feet wide. The tunnel was run three years ago by a party of Cornish miners who still hold the ground. The last twelve feet of this drift is in tough blue clay. Finding that their store of provisions would be exhausted before they would reach the lode, they raised up through the clay and blasting through a ledge of hard limestone about a foot thick, came to the ore. They were forced to leave the same day and nothing more has been done. Climbing up into the little hole, we were able to dig out a few pounds of beautiful ore. This ore assays from sixty to seventy dollars per ton in silver and eighteen dollars in gold. Leaving this promising mine we passed half a mile further north up a steep hill and long narrow ravine, to a vein of what is known among miners as "gozen." This is a mixture of iron, lead and silver with vein matter and the whole completely oxidized. This gozen vein is ten or fifteen feet thick and is so soft that it can be almost shoveled out. Small bright cubes of galena are scattered and scattered through the mass. The Cornish miners have great faith in this gozen. They say it never fails to make large bodies of ore if followed down. It was now noon and our store of grub would not permit us to stay longer. We had seen but three veins in this mineral belt that is known to be three miles long and a mile wide, but enough to convince us that it only required a little capital to make this a second Eureka. The mountain is covered with nut pine and almost every gulch has springs of good water. Twenty-five miles of good road brings us to Oreana. Truly the half is not told.

SQUID.

Mr. CLELLAN's majority for Governor of New Jersey was the same to a vote as that received by Tilden for President—12,743.

Two Partners Decide a Drunken Quarrel by a Street Duel—One Killed and the Other Dead seriously injured—U. P. Jack Killed.

Tuesday afternoon Jack Braslan and a man named Blair, who have for some time been in partnership in their business of mining and prospecting, met in the bar room of Pollock's boarding house and commenced an angry dispute concerning the terms of a certain location they had recently made. They were both under the influence of liquor, Braslan more so than Blair. After quarreling for some time Braslan exclaimed that he was "chief," which Blair disputed, saying he was willing to fight him at any distance—from a handkerchief length to forty paces. This challenge Braslan, whose pistol and belt were lying on the floor a short distance from him accepted, asking for time to "heel himself" which he proceeded to do, by buckling on his belt. The two men then went out in the street, appearing more more pleasantly disposed towards one another than they had been at any other time during the day. Placing themselves less than eight feet apart at a signal from one they both fired effectively, Blair being struck in the shoulder and Braslan in the side. After the first shot they both fired rapidly until their revolvers each a six-shooter, had been entirely emptied. After the smoke of the twelve rapidly fired shots cleared away both men appeared rattled with shot, blood from their wounds oozing from the snow at every step they took.

The *Standard* extra says that neither seemed to have been satisfied with the result each starting for a fresh pistol. Blair returned to the bar room and Blair started around the corner of the house where he secured another pistol from an acquaintance, with which he returned to the bar room and shot Braslan in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which Braslan died in about fifteen minutes.

After firing the last shot Blair fell to the floor, exhausted from the great loss of blood. He was moved to the cabin of a friend, where, upon examination, he was found to have been shot in four different places.

THE JUSTICE ALTA WAR

The Gold Hill Miners Union held a meeting yesterday morning to consider the action taken by Superintendent Curtis and Drury, of the Justice and Alta respectively. When the meeting was called a number of gentlemen addressed the Union. The meeting lasted for two hours. When the final vote was taken the majority of the Union declared that the fighting men ought to be withdrawn from the mine. A committee was appointed to make this demand. It was resolved that a procession should be formed and that the Union should accompany the committee in a body. At 12 o'clock the meeting adjourned and the members of the Union joined in the procession and started down Main street. In front was carried the American flag and the banner of the Union, bearing the words "Gold Hill Miners Union." In God We Trust. Thomas Burke, President of the Gold Hill Union, led the procession, which numbered several hundred. A great many miners from Virginia joined in and helped to swell the ranks. From a member of the Union who was present at the meeting a Gold Hill *News* reporter obtained the following programme: "In the first place," said he, "we will go to the Alta and take the fighters out of their mine. If they refuse to accede to our wishes, we will take possession of the works and hoist all the men out of the mine. Members of the Union will be called upon to join the ranks, and the fighters and others will be allowed to depart peacefully. We have started to bring the fighters out and we are going to do it." After we get through with the Alta we will treat Justice the same way. The fighters of the Alta were hoisted out by order of the Foreman, Mr. Boye, who immediately consented when the demand was made by the Union committee. The procession then marched to the Justice mine, where Captain Curtis greeted them and readily acquiesced to have his fighters removed, only asking of the Union a guarantee that there should be no more fighters employed at the Alta. The Union agreed and "peace again reigns in Warshaw." The Union is complimented highly for a skill in which it settled the vexing question.

JOHN W. MACKAY of the bonanza mines has accepted the position of Honorary Commissioner of the State of Nevada to the Paris Exposition, which was tendered him by Governor Bradley.

Marriage at Vacaville—A Lady Correspondent's Account Thereof.

VACAVILLE, Nov. 27, 1877.

Ed. Tribune.—Notwithstanding our fame has gone forth as a village of conflagration, events of a pleasant nature do sometimes occur in our midst, and other torches than that of the incendiary are sometimes lighted. Of late Cupid has been busy with his larks, and true to the indomitable zeal of his godship's nature, never ceased until success crowned his efforts with marriage vows and wedding rings.

AS A PRELIMINARY

To this last came the issuing of invitations for the nuptials of Mr. Thomas Christie of San Francisco, and Miss Hattie Bateman, daughter of Rev. C. A. Bateman, of this place. Two o'clock Tuesday P. M., the hour designated on the cards, found a number of friends assembled at the residence of the bride's parents where the happy affair was to be celebrated. Miss Minnie Bateman, a charming little lady of eight summers, assisted her father in the duties of usher, with a grace and dignity older heads might well have envied. Among the guests present were Dr. S. A. Taft, President of the California College, Miss Taft, Miss Lou Taft, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Miss Cassie Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. Donalson, Miss Saxton, Mr. J. Dobbins, Miss Kinsey, Miss Alice Kinsey, Miss Fannie Byers and others.

DECORATIONS

The large drawing room had been darkened and was lighted by a center chandelier and side lamps, while numerous flowers of various species from the delicate hot house carnations and white rose buds to the hardier plants of outdoor growth, adorned every available space. But the prettiest piece of ornamentation was an evergreen arch, containing the appropriate motto "God Guide Us on Our Way" over which were suspended the interlaced monograms "T. C." and "H. B."

There was the usual flutter of excitement, the usual comments on the brightness of the day with the recollection of the old adage "Blessed is the bride the sun shines on," and the fervent wish that it might be verified in this case, then one breathless moment, as the door opened wide to admit the bridal party, who were a little after time. (They are proverbially a little after time, you know, so that was expected.)

THE CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED in a brief and impressive manner by Rev. C. A. Bateman assisted by Rev. S. A. Taft D. D. By a strange coincidence, Mr. B. was present at the wedding of Dr. Taft, twenty-five years ago, and three years later was married by the same minister who had performed the sacred rite for Dr. B. Looking at the youthful face of his genial wife you would scarcely realize she had borne the matrimonial yoke for twenty-two years. Evidently it has been one of flowers to her.

The bride was elegantly attired in a pompadour costume of *châle de laine* and cream colored gros grain silk, the two shades so faint and delicate in their dainty loveliness, exquisitely blended in the various in describable platings, quilting, folds and what not that go to make up the ensemble of a stylish dress. A beautiful veil and wreath of orange flowers, with sprays of the same at the neck of the exquisite corsage, and suspended from the ears added to the *recherche* appearance of the toilet.

The groom was arrayed in the inevitable black, which fashion wisely decrees for gentlemen on all occasions of ceremony whether they are to be hung or married, the white tie, gloves and orange-bud *buttonhole* as the French have it, alone making the difference. Miss Alice Kinsey, of this place, and Miss Fannie Byers, of Nevada with Mr. Cephas Bateman, brother of the bride, and Mr. Jeff Dobbins, were the attendants. The two former looked fair and sweet as bridesmaids always do in pretty organdie dresses, with trailing white flowers in their hair, and nature's own roses in their cheeks. The groomsmen—well, they looked as all young men do when under the fiction of their best clothes, immaculate gloves and a burden of dignity to grievous to be borne, if happily it were not of short duration. After the ceremony and congratulations were over, Miss Kinsey, who is a fine musician, was led to the piano and rendered in excellent style "Heaven's Message." Then followed a beautiful song and chorus, "Will you love me when I'm old?" by Mrs. Christie and her attendants. Clear and sweet as the notes of a bird her voice rang out, though an occasional tremor crept in, adding pathos to the touchingly beautiful words. With the exquisite melody sounding in his ears, and that vision of youthful loveliness standing before him, I think the bridegroom must, in his most heart have renewed his vows to love and cherish her when her hair was white as silver, and the charms of youth have fled.

The music ended, dinner was announced when the guests sat down to a sumptuous repast, to which all did ample justice. The table was ornamented with flowers and pyramids of fruit, while a very handsomely decorated bride's cake graced the center. The newly wedded pair left on the 4 P. M. train for San Francisco, where they will spend the winter. Mr. Christie is the owner of mines in Arizona and is said to be quite wealthy. If kindly wishes can aught avail, then bright as the sunshine on her wedding day, will be the future life of the fair young bride who has gone from our midst.

MYRTLE.

JACOB PRESCOTT'S

HOLIDAY PROCLAMATION!

CHRISTMAS, 1877! NEW YEARS, 1878!

Having deferred our purchases of Fall and Winter goods till late in the season, we were enabled to take advantage of the dullness in the market, and have laid in the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS

Which We Ever Brought to Reno

These Goods, offered to the

HOLIDAY TRADE

—AT—

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES,

CONSIST IN PART OF AS FOLLOWS

Ladies' Basket and Beaver Cloaks

DRESS GOODS, DOMESTICS,

FLANNELS, SHEETING, TOWELS,

TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE,

AND WALL PAPER.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The Ladies of Reno and vicinity will do well to call upon me before making their purchases

J. PRESCOTT.

N. B.—In addition to the above MRS. JULIA PRESCOTT wishes to dispose of entire stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

At prices to suit everybody, and asks an inspection of her stock before purchases are made elsewhere

DAVIDSON'S HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENT.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!! HAPPY NEW YEAR!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ELEGANT, RICH, DURABLE GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS

S. N. DAVIDSON

The Only Reliable Jeweler of Reno Offers His Entire Stock of

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

CARD STANDS, Triple Plated on White Metal	\$2 50.
BUTTER DISHES, do do do	\$3 00.
PICKLE CASTORS, do do do	\$3 50.

And everything else usually kept in a first class jewelry store at such ruinous prices as to astonish everybody

No shop worn or cast out goods from other stores are kept in my cases. All my goods are new and carefully selected especially for the Holiday trade. Try me and I assure you it will pay you to call on me and convince yourself. No trouble to show goods.

NO CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING GOODS

BOUGHT AT MY STORE.

CALL ON ME AND BE CONVINCED

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY REPAIRED.

And in any case my work or goods don't give satisfaction money may be refunded.

S. N. DAVIDSON.

